



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

rather by the antecedents and number of repetitions, than by the heinousness of the crime as judged by itself. There should be a steady increase in severity of convictions after a second conviction; yet the door to reformation should always be kept open; and this could be done by adding to sentence of imprisonment a term of police supervision. While enthusiastic for reformatory work, the author was opposed to reformatory schools under the exclusive control of a committee of magistrates. Reformatories should be limited to cases of confirmed criminality. In case of boys arrested by policemen, a short stay in prison (fourteen to twenty-one days) should precede the entrance into a reformatory school. In the case of vagrants a distinction should be made between the man who travels in order to live, and the man who lives in order to travel. There is no fear from over-education. The book is valuable from its practical nature. While some of the methods of reform may be outgrown or generally accepted, an account of them has historical importance in giving a practical insight into the development of reformatories.

Penological and Preventive Principles, with special reference to Europe and America. By WILLIAM TALLACK, Secretary of the Howard Association. London, 1889; pp. 414.

Notwithstanding the variety of opinion among those of long experience in the charge of criminals, there is a preponderance of experience in certain directions. It is the special design of this book to aid in recognizing these converging lines and approximate conclusions. The author is a strenuous upholder of the necessity for the effectual separation of imprisoned criminals, as opposed to the system of classification and association of criminals. The author appeals to the penal experiences of different nations: France, almost despairing in legislation, had the Récidivist Law for the extension of penal deportation; also the number of imprisonments increased threefold in half a century, from 41,000 in 1836, to 127,000 in 1888; and the "recidivists" increased from 31 to 48 per cent in the more serious offences, and from 28 to 43 per cent in the minor ones. In the United States there has been a steady increase of crime to population, and a shocking development of corruption in the county jails. In Italy we find almost the worst predatory and homicidal classes in gangs of contaminating villany among the prison population. In Germany the prisons are largely schools of crime. In Australia the system is condemned on all sides; it led to conspiracies, insubordination, vices, increase of expenses, contamination, and no possibility of reforming the criminal. In England, with its cellular local jails, and in Belgium and Holland, with similar central prisons, where separation is secured or approximated to, we find the criminals most effectively held in check. In this system there should be added a re-arrangement of sentences; that is, short, but sharp ones; more really penal, but more mercifully deterrent and reformatory. But another purpose of this book is, to show that the efficacy of prisons in the repression of crime is immensely exaggerated, in comparison with other methods of reformation. As to legislation, a reasonable cumulation of penalties is desirable. The element of certainty is very important. Judiciously administered substitutes for imprisonment, including conditional liberty or probation, fines and moderate corporal punishments, are merciful and economical alternatives for prolonged incarceration. These views are held by the majority of penologists. As to preventive influences, too little attention is given to the restorative agencies of religion and morality, (including under the latter head, the wise encouragement of temperance, chastity, thrift,) systems of education and training children to a self-supporting industry, the influence of piety, fostered mainly by denominational schools, where their faith is

kept from being needlessly assailed—all these factors are too much neglected. It is generally admitted that the prevention of offences and the development of society is forwarded by reverence for law and order, and a wise use of fear and hope, reward and penalty. Now it is pre-eminently in the Gospel that we find these principles most authoritatively embodied and exemplified.

Prison Statistics of the United States for 1888. By ROLAND P. FALKNER, Ph. D. Philadelphia, 1889; pp. 34.

This brochure presents many interesting facts. There is a homogeneous convict population in our prisons. The county jails and houses of correction have a continual change in their population, owing to short sentences. The percentage of colored prisoners is much greater than that of the colored population. As to age, the prisoners are as a rule in the prime of life; the higher age classes are less represented than in the general population. The foreign element furnish a larger number than the native-born, but they stand relatively lower in the grave offences than in the less serious ones. The British-American element makes a bad showing; in Michigan, 38.14 per cent. of the foreign prison population; and in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont combined, 60.85 per cent. of it. The Germans have the same ratio in crime as the native-born. Interstate emigration is common, so that those born in other states are represented more strongly than in the population generally. The unmarried show relatively a large percentage, especially in the western states. Manufacturing, mechanical and mining occupations show a large percentage of crime. Those having no religion are large in number. The percentage of Catholics is quite high, caused mostly by nationality and economic condition. The Hebrews show a very small percentage relatively. Crimes against person have the largest percentage in Maine, Michigan, Nevada and Alabama. Why it should be so high in Connecticut, New Jersey and Southern Indiana, is not clear. In the South there is a large percentage of crime against the person.

Sur le fonctionnement du service des signalements anthropométriques, par A. BERTILLION. Archives de l'anthropologie criminelle. 1888. pp. 19.

This is a report addressed to the director of penitentiary administration in France. The repertory of anthropometrical descriptions commenced in January, 1883 had reached the number of 60,000 in November, 1887; and has brought about the detection of about 1,500 recidivists inscribed in the jail books under false names. The author describes the manner of obtaining uniformity in results, the classification of measurements and the distinctive characters of recidivists under a false name, giving some curious examples of detection. It seems to us that this is a direct step toward the detection and subsequent control of a most difficult class of criminals.

Physical Training of Youthful Criminals, by HAMILTON D. WEY, M. D. Reprint of a paper read before the National Prison Association at Boston, July 18, 1888. pp. 14.

Physical training and athleticism are to be sharply distinguished. Physical education should precede mental; it aids the slow and irregular movements of the criminal, gradually giving him better control of himself; the mind is quickened along with such training. Bathing and dietetics are adjuncts to physical training. Physical education should be carried on in a three-fold line: physical development, muscular amplification and structural enlargement. Let the physical man be trained to reach the highest attainable degree; the brain coincidentally will participate, and the mind will afford a basis for the principles of morality. The brochure is valuable in giving many practical details from the more advanced point of view of criminologists.